













WHEN THE EMPEROR DIES.

HOW WOULD SUCH AN EVENT AFFECT GERMANY?

A Distinguished German-American Talks of the Affairs of His Native Land—France and Germany Drifting Toward a War in Which France Will Lose.

Special Telegram to The Star.  
New York, July 21.—The Mail and Express to-day prints the following: No question is interesting the Germans of this country just at this time more than the critical state of the health of Emperor William, now 60 years of age, and the serious throat trouble of the crown prince. "What if both should die? What would happen to Germany in that event?" are questions these particularly home-loving people are asking each other with much seriousness, and all opinions of weight bearing on the question are sought for and listened to by them with the greatest interest. The venerable proprietor and editor of the *Stets Zeitung*, Mr. Oswald Ottendorfer, a loyal German-American, is one of the best informed men on these subjects in this country. He has visited Germany nearly every year, has seen Emperor William several times, has conversed with him, and has made an especial study of German matters for years. So interested is he, in fact, in the present state of affairs in Germany, that he will in a few weeks again visit that country.

"I have seen Emperor William half a dozen times," he said to the writer, "and in 1885 I had the pleasure of exchanging a few words with him. This was at the watering place of Gastein, where he was staying a short time. He was taking a promenade when I met him, and he stopped and we exchanged greetings. I saw him last year in Berlin, and the year before at Ems. He looked better last year than the year previous. At this latest time he was looking very poorly and was in such bad health that it was not thought he could live long. At that time while I was at Bingen-on-the-Rhine, a gentleman who had much to do with the court and saw considerable of the emperor, told me that the emperor would soon away for an hour or more at a time and was very ill. His present trouble is of much the same nature. But last year he seemed considerably improved again. Though he is improved over two years ago, he is yet a very old man and cannot, in the nature of things, last much longer."

"How was his personal appearance?"  
"Magnificent—a very tall, straight, fine-looking man, every inch a general and emperor. I remember, in 1869, when we were in Berlin, before he was made emperor, we saw him one Sunday at Potsdam. There was a little parade, and he reviewed it on his way to church with the prince and his suite. We were within fifty feet of him, and as he walked along in front of the battalion one of my daughters exclaimed: 'The king is the finest officer in the whole Prussian army.'"

"This is the impression he makes on all who see him. His staff was a fine-looking body of men. They take care to have the finest looking men for such places, and not a man of them was less than six feet tall. I remember at that time the Austrian emperor and his staff were present, but they were so small and insignificant in comparison that they looked like a lot of boys."

"He is extremely popular, is he not, with his people?"  
"I saw at once that he was immensely popular. Whenever he showed himself there is an enthusiasm over him which an American can't understand. But we must take into consideration his greatness and the immense service he has rendered his people. The people actually fall down in adoration to him and Bismarck. It really seems remarkable. This may be the sign of patriotism, but I don't consider it an improvement in the German character. It has developed since the Franco-German war. The emperor, when promencing, has as attendants two tall, big men, who are always with him and walk by his side with arms outstretched, so that if he takes a false step they can catch him. He made it a rule to walk half an hour every day."

"Did not Mrs. Ottendorfer receive a medal of honor?"  
"Yes, from the empress. It was in 1883, the year before Mrs. Ottendorfer died. It was a decoration given to ladies who had done something in the way of charity or benevolence. Mrs. Ottendorfer had built a hospital and old ladies' home in this city. The empress had heard of this and sent her a letter in December, 1883. It consisted of a silver cross surrounded by a wreath and ribbons of white and black, the Prussian colors. On it was an inscription telling the purpose for which it was given. At the time my wife was ill at Bingen-on-the-Rhine, in 1884, I was invited by the New York Sharpshooters, who were there at the time celebrating the Fourth of July, to preside at their gathering. Two or three days afterwards the empress received them, and her recollection of the decoration was shown by the fact that she remembered our names and asked if I was the husband of the lady who had erected the hospital and home."

"Do you think the death of Emperor William at this time would greatly disturb Germany's affairs?"  
"No, I do not, and it is a mistake to suppose that great changes would take place by reason of his death. The crown prince is capable and popular, and a point to be remembered is that he is 57 years old, and thus beyond the age when a ruler is ambitious to make changes in his government. As to the immediate prospect of the emperor's death, that is not certain by any means. And two years ago he was not expected to live, and now he may rally again and live several years. But it will be impossible for him to take the field again if there should be a war. That is very certain. He cannot repeat his performance of 1870 when he was in the saddle fourteen hours. This may be said to have been his last active work on the battlefield. If he should die and the crown prince's throat troubles causes his death too, the latter's son William would become ruler. He is about 30 years of age and spoken of very highly by the German people. But I doubt about his amounting to much as a general, though of course he has had not opportunity as yet to display any talent of this kind."

"Would not the death of the emperor be apt to lead France to precipitate war?"  
"It is difficult to say. It does look as if war between the two countries is inevitable in the near future. But the great part of the German people do not wish war—they are naturally inclined to peace. But at the same time they keep their army in good condition. If there should be a war now Germany would undoubtedly get the better of France and probably Russia would join France, and Austria engage Russia. When I returned from Europe last fall I felt positive that in the spring war would break out. The air was full of war rumors, and I was never in a country where the opinion was so widespread that a war was inevitable. Nevertheless it had not come yet, and certainly the German people are doing everything to prevent one; and they will continue to do so unless provoked to such an extent as to be unendurable. The trouble is that the ambitious men of France, like Bonaparte, may take hold of any opportunity to precipitate a war. But I believe the French statesmen would do their best to prevent war. Parties in France must not be taken for the French people. I believe the latter, as a rule, are inclined to remain at peace. But if France goes into it she is sure of being defeated, and in that event Germany might feel compelled to reduce her to a second-rate power by punishing her greatly, and she doubtless would have to remain so a long time."

"That France does not seem to get over the taking away of Alsace and Lorraine by Germany?"  
"Whether she does or not, Germany can't give them up. As long as they were in the possession of France the door was open for an invasion into Germany, and so it is necessary for Germany to keep them. It only in self-protection. But these provinces were originally German for 100 years, and were sold to France. The country people here speak German even now. Germany has improved these provinces immensely since she has conquered them, expending millions of dollars in doing so, particularly in the improvement of public buildings."

"What would be the effect of the death of Bismarck?"  
"The death of Bismarck would be more generally felt in the position of Germany in Europe. This high position is due in very large part to Bismarck, and his death would probably result in changing it considerably. But, perhaps, it would be better for the people at large of Germany if their country did not occupy so prominent a position and one that costs so much to maintain. It was formerly thought the crown prince was not on good terms with Bismarck, and would enter upon a different line of policy in the event of the latter's death, but I doubt this. This reduced position of the crown prince would not satisfy the ambitious men of the country so much, perhaps, but it would be better for the common people, for then there would not have to be made so much show, and consequently, there would be more money saved."

"Did you ever see Bismarck?"  
"Yes, in the reichstag. Personally, you would not believe, to look at him, that he was so prominent and powerful. He is a very poor speaker, and you would not imagine, when you see his speeches, if you had heard his style of speaking, that he could deliver such stirring addresses. I remember I asked the head stenographer of parliament if Bismarck's speeches were not distorted after they were delivered, they read so differently from the style of the man when speaking. It was nothing in them was ever changed. It is a peculiarity of Bismarck's that every word as he utters it, shall appear in his printed speech. Even the occasional mistakes in grammar, he insists, shall go in just as he made them. There are striking sentences in his speaking, of course, but on the whole, his is not the work of an orator, and he speaks very bluntly. But he says what is on his heart, and that is why his words make such a great impression."

"Who will succeed Bismarck?"  
"There is really no one who possesses such talents. He has two sons, one of whom, Herbert, he, doubtless, intends to make his successor, having sent him already on several important missions. He is about 40 years of age, and he must have some considerable talents of course, but he will not make another Bismarck. He has been made, by his father, an assistant secretary of state."

"In what way is Germany improving?"  
"Germany is improving very much, especially in the cities. In Berlin this is noticed particularly, and you would not recognize the city, had you not seen it in sixteen or seventeen years. The improvement consists in beautifying the streets and building fine houses. Interior decoration is very distinct, and it is a fashion to build different rooms of a house furnished in entirely different styles. Many new industries are springing up, and now Berlin is the center for the manufacture of beautiful bronze work, which a very short time ago was monopolized by Paris."

A FORGER'S NOVEL PLEA.

He Claims Insanity Prompted the Crime—A Maine Desperado—Other Crimes.

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Oscar J. Harvey, the treasury clerk charged with forgery, was sentenced to-day to twelve years in the penitentiary. He entered a plea of guilty, and was given three years on each count of the indictment, the limit of the law being seven years on each. In appealing to the court to be lenient Harvey's counsel made a curious statement. After referring to the suicide of a clergyman some years ago, he said that this was a similar case. Harvey's mind being unsound. He was a graduate of one of the best colleges in the land, but he had a morbid desire to live beyond his means and permitted himself to be become involved, and, nearly crazy, he had such a desire for works of art that he had been known to spend his month's salary for an article without providing for his family's wants. It was on this account that he asked that justice be tempered with mercy. While occupying a position in a government department at he had committed these crimes and the very fact that he committed them was an indication that he was not of an entirely sound mind. He had woven the net around him, and a man of so little discretion was scarcely accountable, and for reason he asked leniency. He cited several instances where his sentences had been taken in thorough reformation. The case of Sharp he referred to as one where the defendant took an immense amount of money. The sentences were years. If the defendant received a moderate sentence he would come out a reformed man. He would get to the jail or the penitentiary, for he had given up all he had. A mother, a wife and four beautiful children, the defendant would be left. What would become of them? If the punishment was light they would devote themselves to his reformation. He was 36 years of age, but if the punishment is not too long he would come out prepared to become a law-abiding citizen. In the case with the court. The sentence will be served out in the Albany penitentiary.

PORTLAND, Me., July 21.—This morning one of the youngest persons who ever attempted to commit murder, was brought before Judge Gould of the municipal court. George Lawrence is a boy of only 12 years, but he has managed in his short life to at least attempt the commission of many crimes. His parents died some months ago, and the boy George was sent to his brother, who is the foreman of a great stock farm in Kansas. Soon after the boy reached Kansas he began to develop traits of a desperate nature, and he became the terror of that section. After being with his brother a short time he stole a valuable horse and "slipped the rancho," as his brother says. For some time no one thought of connecting him with the theft of the horse, the stealing being credited to some professional horse thief. At last they concluded to develop his trail, but it took a dozen men a week to find him. When cornered the young rascal showed fight, and being well armed kept the squad at bay for some time. Of course if it had been a man who had taken the horse, and who was defending himself, short work would have been made of him. But the boy was not of that type. He was a coward, and he shot himself up to the point of shooting at a boy, and they were obliged to starve the youngster out. For a time he had serious thoughts of killing the horse, but finally concluded to surrender. After a persistent attempt to reform him his brother brought him back to Cape Elizabeth. He was rather worse for the change, and last evening his brother, John Lawrence, gave him a good talking to. George seemed more up than usual, and said in a threat: "I'll do you for that." After they retired John concluded that it might be well to watch his brother, and so pretended to be asleep, but George was so laud (like he became suspicious and at last dropped asleep. He awoke when George got up and quietly opened his knife. Then John took the hand of his brother and slowly over his face and down to his throat. He jumped up and grabbed the hand of the young villain in just at the point of the knife touched his throat and in time to save his life.

"You meant to kill me," he said to George. "You're just right I did," replied the young devil, "and I'll have better luck next time." After becoming convinced that he was bound to kill some one if left at large his brother had him arrested and Judge Gould sent him up to the reform school during his minority.

PICKY LADY'S CAPTURE.  
DOKHAM, Tex., July 21.—Last evening between 12 and 1 o'clock Mrs. Tetteller awoke and found the fumes of chloroform in her room. A moment later her daughter screamed out that there was some one in the room with chloroform and awakened the whole house. The watch dog commenced barking also. This continued till Mrs. Tetteller awakened two men boarding in her house and sending one off after another with the other went to see what the dog was barking at. On their approach a burly negro sprang from behind some brush in the back yard and ran for the back fence which was made of pickets and barbed wire. In reaching the fence he fell over a chicken coop and missed the narrow gap through which he had evidently entered the yard. The picky Texas lady overtook the man at the fence and ordered him to "hand up" or she would blow the top of his head off. It is useless to say his hands came up, and watching him before he could get back to the house where she and the young man held him till an officer arrived and conducted him to jail. The negro proved to be Bill Artiles. He is an immense black, burly negro, about 22 years old, and he heretofore given the officers considerable trouble. There was not a shooting iron of any kind on the place. Mrs. Tetteller had the pick and knew how to run a successful bluff.

A TRIPLE MURDER.  
NEW YORK, July 21.—William H. Layden, who was only married seventeen days last evening, shot his wife and mother-in-law and then blew his own brains out. Layden, who came here from Philadelphia a few months ago, went to board with a man named Henry Wright, a watchman, who rented a flat on One Hundred and Ninth street, where he lived with his wife and two daughters. Henry Wright began paying his addresses to the older girl Marie, and in July they were married. Layden, with the full consent of the bride's family, after the ceremony the festivities were kept up for several days and Layden did not go to his work at a factory in Green street, and when he did return his place was filled and he was out of job. He became gloomy and despondent and was several times the worse for liquor. Last evening he returned home after 7 o'clock evidently intoxicated and a scuffle arose between him and his mother-in-law. The young girl rushed into the room and saw a pistol in Layden's hand. She tried to snatch it away from him, but he fired, the bullet striking her in the left side, and she fell. He then fired over his wife, and finished up by blowing his own brains out. Mrs. Wright was also dead, and the young wife, though seriously wounded, is not in a dangerous condition.

AN OLD RACKET WORKED AT MONTREAL.  
MONTREAL, July 21.—A clever swindle was worked on a big jewelry business here yesterday. A man dressed as a Catholic priest ordered two gold watches from Grothe Bros., jewelers, giving in payment a check for \$189 signed J. J. Jones. The firm was suspicious but knowing there was a Father Jones at St. Mary's college, at the door of which the individual was seen talking, the check was accepted. On being presented to the Bank of Montreal to-day, however, it was declared a forgery. All knowledge of the forger is denied at the college. The man merely called at the door on the previous day and asked about the institution.

Killed His Landlord.  
PACIFIC, Ky., July 21.—M. Burrows, an old and eccentric farmer of Carlisle county, was shot and killed by his tenant, Jack Russell, Monday morning last. The weapon used was shot-gun, the lead taking effect in Burrows's head. A feud had existed between them for some time.

A RAPID REFORMATION.  
PARIS, Mo., July 21.—Charles Murphy, the boy rapier, who arrested Pearl Cardes, aged 10 years, was arrested yesterday evening by Constable Seabert, and is in the custody of the police. His reformation will be had here next Saturday, beginning at 10 o'clock a. m.

HORNFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE  
GIVES SATISFACTION.  
Dr. S. Nichols, Belknap Falls, Vt., says: "I have used it and it gives good satisfaction."

Ladies' Black Silk Jersey Mitts!

A Special Sale for Three Days.

25 AND 50 CENTS A PAIR!

From a prominent manufacturer, we have closed out Seven Lines of Ladies' and Children's Black Silk Mitts and we propose to sell them with as little delay as possible regardless of our regular prices for any former purchases.

The prices are fully one-third less than ever before made on these qualities of Mitts.

63 DOZ. LADIES' BLACK SILK JERSEY MITTS.

Price only 50c a pair. These are 14 inches long, and are well worth 75c. We have 20 doz. only in light tans.

127 DOZ. LADIES' BLACK SILK JERS EY MITTS

Price only 25c a pair. Quality we never sold for less than 35c. There are a few pairs with lace tops in this lot.

69 DOZ. CHILDRENS BLACK SILK MITTS.

Price 25c a pair. Quite a variety of styles to select from. Regular prices would be 25, 35, and 44c a pair. Do not allow this opportunity to pass without securing from 1 to 6 pairs of these Mitts.

Bullene, Moore, Emery & Co.

C. C. S.

Glendening's Clearance Sale.

Our regular Semi-Annual Clearance Sale of Boots, Shoes and Slippers, Ladies' and Gentlemen and Misses and Children. All the surplus MUST BE SOLD. July is always a memorable month with our customers, because they always expect and get better BARGAINS at Glendening's than anywhere else. This year will excel all previous efforts.

100 pairs Misses' Heel Shoes, \$2.00; former price, \$3.00.  
100 pairs of Children's Low Shoes at 50c to \$1.00; former price, 75c to \$1.40.

60 PAIRS LADIES' Cur. Kid, Patent Leather Tip, WIDTHS, C, B AND E. Reduced From \$4 00 to \$3.00.

During this sale we will only advertise what our experience and judgment has taught us are BARGAINS. These goods were not purchased for a sale, but are regular goods made to our own order, and we guarantee their perfect.

CLENDENING'S, Corner Eighth and Main Streets

GORDON PLACE.

This addition is but two and a half miles from Eighth and Delaware streets, Kansas City, Mo., and in the heart of Wyandotte's elegant residence locality, on line of Elevated road. Prices are about one-fifth of Kansas City property the same distance out. Now, recollect that, and the Elevated cars are running—not going to run. It is the best situated addition in Wyandotte County and each lot commands an extensive view of Kansas City, Mo., and vicinity.

There are nineteen houses now being built and contracts for thirty-five more elegant houses have been let. All these houses are in the immediate vicinity of this addition and guarantee its future.

Quindaro Boulevard is on the north of this addition and contracts are being let for the paving of this, the ONLY drive in this country.

This is the best inducement now offered to parties desiring homes or safe investments.

I will be pleased to drive all parties out who desire to see this addition.

If you can't buy come and look; all are welcome.

JAMES D. HUSTED,  
First National Bank Building, Kansas City, Kas.  
Telephone 1865.

BRIGHTON PARK SNAP!  
Lots 35 and 36, covered with forest trees, price, \$27 per foot. This is less than acre ground is selling for.

W. M. COYLE,  
15 W. 9th St. Tel. 1782.

New England Trust Company,  
COR. SIXTH AND WYANDOTTE STS.  
Paid up Capital - \$150,000.  
INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.  
Special attention to the care and accumulation of Trust Funds.  
Long time money to loan on well-improved Farms and City Property at Lowest Rates.

THOS. T. CRITTENDEN, President.  
Wm. Webb, Vice President.  
H. B. LANE, Secretary.

BLUE PRINTS.  
TUTTLE & PIKE, Security Building, Sixth & Wyandotte.  
TELEPHONE 1298.  
Price lists mailed. City work called for and delivered.

SET  
—OF—  
TEETH  
\$5.  
Work of a Superior Quality, Finish and Natural Appearance.

GREAT REDUCTION  
IN FILLING MATERIAL.  
GOLD FILLINGS FROM \$1 UP.

TEETH EXTRACTED  
Without pain or danger by our patented system.  
Vegetable Vapor. Largest and most thorough equipped Painless Establishment west of New York. No tedious waiting. Patients are waited upon on entering our office. All work WARRANTED 50 years.

NEW YORK DENTISTS.  
701 Main, Cor. 7th and Main Sts., KANSAS CITY, MO.

Pioneer Iron & Brassworks  
ESTABLISHED 1870.  
Make and repair all kinds of machinery and brass goods, shafting and pulleys. Prompt attention given to all work in our line.

A. WITTE & CO.,  
122 W. Seventh st., Kansas City

EAST INDEPENDENCE ADDITION!

INDEPENDENCE!

The Booming Royal Suburb!

Is the place to buy, both for a home and an investment.

THE CITIZENS' STREET CAR LINE

ran the first car over their road yesterday, nearly to the northeastern city limits, and would have run across the addition but for a change of grade which necessitated taking up the track for a short distance. If you build in this addition this fall you get a free pass for yourself and family for two years. Two houses are now completed and ready for sale on easy terms, and street car privilege goes with them. We offer for a short time some choice

ACRE TRACTS

adjoining this addition, at very low prices—lower than any other land as well located. WE OFFER

95 ACRES AT \$700 PER ACRE.

This joins the addition on the north, lies beautifully, and is ripe for plating, and is only 700 feet from street car line that brings you down past the schools, colleges, churches, court house and Liberty street depot, where our office may be found just opposite.

40 ACRES AT \$800,

40 ACRES AT \$450 PER ACRE,

Or we will sell 5 acres or 10 acres.

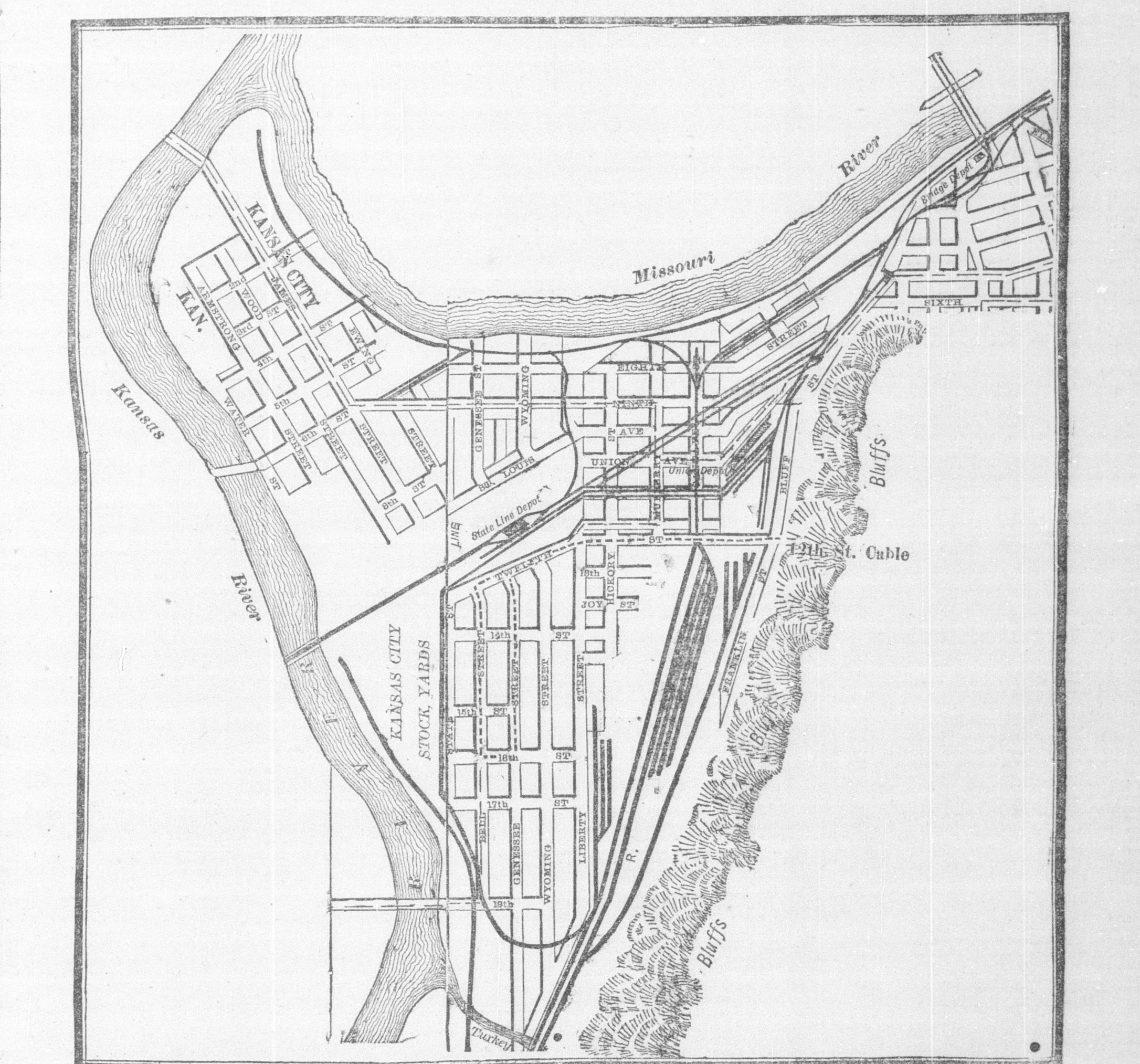
These prices are only for a short time, or until part of the 600 acres is sold, when prices will be advanced.

We have choice bargains in inside property, and some Kansas City property to trade for Independence residence. One other piece to trade for small acre property close in.

B. T. WHIPPLE & CO.,

FRANK HICKOK, Manager.

THE SCENE OF ACTION!



The district represented by the above map is to-day the greatest commercial center, outside New York city, in the United States. This statement may sound extravagant to one who has not investigated the situation in the West Bottoms, but its accuracy will be appreciated by business men. Where in the United States is there such a limited district which, with over 100 miles of switches, gives every foot of its territory access to 14 great railroads? This little triangle is literally as its shape suggests, the commercial heart of the great Southwest. It is situated exactly between Kansas City, Kas., and Kansas City, Mo., and is bounded beyond the possibility of expansion by rivers and bluffs. Already, there is more money invested in substantial improvements in this triangle of a few acres than in all Kansas City outside. C. F. Morse whose investment is peculiarly significant, has purchased \$200,000 worth of this little triangle in the past week. There are enormous development schemes in store for the over-looked corner of this vital center, as Mr. Morse's wholesale investment clearly indicates. We believe there is 100 per cent. in 90 days in anything we now offer. Our list is also utterly complete.

COTHRELL & WHITNEY,

113 W. Sixth Street. Telephone, No. 608